BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

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THE COURIER,

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EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1811.

ON Saturday night the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Northampton, anchored in the Harbour; having failed from England on the 12th of March, under convoy of H. M. S. Curacoa, in company with the Hope, Princeſs Amelia, and Taunton Caſtle, for Madras and China; the Caſtle Eden, Roſe, Carnatic, and Mercalf, for Madras and Bengal, the Marchioneſs of Exeter and Union, for St. Helena, and the 2d Union, for Bombay.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown,—Miſs Brown,—Captain Kenny,—Lieutenant Fearon,—Mr. Willock, Cadet,—Mr. Macadam, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and Mr. Robinſon, Free Mariner.

The Union for Bombay parted Company with the Convoy a few days after leaving England.

The Curacoa parted company with the fleet, off the Cape, for which place ſhe was bound; and the Northampton, in Latitude 4 59, South and Longitude 49, 27. Eaſt on the 6th inſtant.

The Cornwallis and Charlotte of this port joined the Fleet at Sea, and parted Company off the Cape bound for the Iſle of France.

The Curacoa on the 25th of March, we underſtand, had a communication by Telegraph with a ſhip belonging to ſome tranſports bound for England, having on board French priſoners taken in ſome engagements between Lord Wellington and Maſſena. It was added alſo that the French were retreating. The number of tranſports were not aſcertained. They had left Liſbon four days.

In confirmation of this report, a letter is ſaid to have been received at Madeira from an Officer in Lord Wellington's army, ſtating that they were in purſuit of the French.

The lateſt intelligence from Portugal which had been received in England prior to the ſailing of the fleet, was of the 26th February. It was at that time ſaid that Lord Wellington intended to commence offenſive operations as ſoon as he ſhould receive his reinforcements.

The above are all the circumſtances connected with the reported retreat of Maſſena whichwe have been able to ſelect. The hopes of the Public have already been ſo often diſappointed on this ſubject that we receive with more than ordinary caution any intelligence tending to excite ſimilar hopes.

It would have been more ſatisfactory, if we could have been informed of the number of tranſports, for we ſhould by that means have been better enabled to judge both of the extent of the reinforcements received and the number of priſoners taken; and of courſe to have formed a better judgement of the probability or improbability of the report.

Mr. Farquhar is gazetted as Governor of the Iſles of France and Bourbon and their dependencies. Lord Cardigan and Lord Romneg are dead.

Mr. R. Dundas in anſwer to a queſtion from Sir S. Newport has ſignified the intention to give notice, of the ceſſation of the Company's excluſive priviledge of trading to the Eaſt Indies.

March 3d, Sir John Craddock has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

Caulincourt the French Ambaſſador has quitted the Court of Peterſburgh—and it is ſaid in conſequence of the refuſal of Alexander to accede to the *Continental ſyſtem* in all its vigour.

The King of Pruſſia is to be married to one of the Siſters of the Emperor Alexander—the Archdutcheſs who refuſed the hand of Buonaparte.

A Committee of the Houſe of Commosn had been appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of Commercial credit.

Junot is not dead as reported—having had only a broken noſe by a ball from a ſharp ſhooter, while reconnoitring.

Lord William Bentick has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Palermo.

February 25th, Married at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. G. R. Hodgſon, Major General Reynolds to Mary, eldeſt daughter of John Hunter Eſq. His Majeſty's Conſul General in Spain.

July 18th, Died after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs His Excellency General the Duke of Albuquerque, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from Spain to Great Britain.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

21ſt FEBRUARY.

The Duke of Alburquerque expired at his apartments at Paddington. His diſorder was derangement of the moſt violent kind. He was ſeized with it on Friday laſt, and never had a lucid interval from that day. His uſual reſidence was at the Clarendon hotel; and on the firſt appearance of the diſorder, he is ſaid to have beat his own ſervants ſeverely. This naturally excited aſtoniſhment, for his temper was uſually calm and mild, and he had ever been one of the kindeſt and moſt indulgent maſters. He then burſt forth into a ſtrain of invective againſt Buonaparte, ſo loud that he might be heard in the ſtreet—Moriar Napolean was his conſtant cry from the moment of his attack almoſt to that of his death. Medical aid was called in, and he was removed to Paddington, where his paroxyſms were ſo violent, that it was with difficulty he could be kept in bed. On Monday night, after a reſtleſs day, during which he had ſcarcely ever ceaſed to cryout Moriar Napoleon, he dropt into a ſhort ſleep, and a meſſage was deſpatched to Admiral Apodaca with the intelligence. It was thought his diſorder would aſſume a quieter aſpect—vain hope! at half paſt eleven he awoke in a violent paroxyſm, and almoſt immediately expired.

The following Brevet is ſhortly to appear.

Lieutenant-Generals to Sir James Craig to be Generals.

Major-Generals to the Honourable John Abercromby, to be Lieutenant-Generals.

Colonels to Edward Howarth, to be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonels to Thomas Steele, 90th, who were Majors in 1796, to be Colonels.

Majors to John Hicks, 32d Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Twelve Captains to be Majors.

India-Houſe.—Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned Captains took leave of the Court previous to departing to their reſpective deſtinations, viz.

Captain W. Gelſton, of the Europe; Captain J. Murray, of the Devonſhire; and Captain J. Carnegie, of the Baring: for Madras, and Bengal.

Captain Hugh Scott, of the Ceres, and Captain J. Collins, of the Warley, for China direct.

The undermentioned Captains were ſworn into the command of their reſpective ſhips viz. Captain G. Williamſon, of the David Scot, for Madeira and Bengal; and Captain B. Sothely, of the Tottenham, for Bengal.

Tha Scaleby Caſtle, conſigned to Bombay, is to proceed to China, and to be afloat the 24th inſtant. The voyage of the Moffatt was altered from Bengal to Bombay direct. The extra ſhip belonging to Mr. Meſtaer, and the Minerva, were take up for one voyage to Bengal.—The Court adjourned at ſix o'clock till to-morrow.

22d FEBRUARY.

The relative ſituation of the two empires of Ruſſia and France, which have ſo long maintained a forced and unnatural connection with each other, is ſo much the preſent ſubject of inquiry, that we are diſinclined to withhold the following extract of a letter which came to our hands yeſterday. At the ſame time we muſt acknowledge that we ourſelves indulge no ſanguine expectations of a war between theſe allies; and no flattering hopes of a favourable reſult if their preſent connection were to be exchanged for hoſtility.

"STOCKHOLM, FEB. 2.

"Very contradictory accounts are received daily in this place as to certain warlike movements on the part of Ruſſia. From the beſt conclution I can draw on the whole repreſentation, I do think there is ſome reaſon to believe that Ruſſia will go to war with France. I do not think that any formal declaration will be made by her until the ſpring, and any acts of hoſtility previous to that period will probably be provoked by the meaſures of France. Caulincourt is, without doubt, in diſgrace at Petersburgh, both with the Emperor and his Cabinet, and it is reported that he is to withdraw, and that another is to be appointed in his place; and I am of opinion that if he leaves the Ruſſian capital no other Miniſter will ſucceed him."

We certainly do not give credit to this report; but the Merchants ſeem to have confidence, from the letters they have received, that Colonial Produce will be received in Ruſſia, on the payment of the high duties; and that there will not be a loſs on the cargoes that were ſequeſtrated—a moſt important thingfor the Underwriters upon thoſe riſks.

FEBRUARY, 26th.

We ſuſpect that the rumours with regard to the change of ſentiment in Ruſsia, are not unfounded. That a Ruſsian General has been arreſted and ſent to priſon for communicating to M. Caulincourt the exact ſtrength of the army, is certain. And another fact is ſtated—the gallant and enterprizing Guſtavus, King of Sweden, is forthwith about to proceed to St. Peterſburgh. We underſtand that he was to quit London yeſterday for that purpoſe. He returns to the Court of his brother-in-law with full confidence, not merely of ſecurity, but of welcome.

What conduct the new Crown Prince, Bernadotte, may be diſpoſed to hold on the arrival of the legitimate Sovereign of Sweden, at the Court of Peterſburgh, we pretend not to anticipate; but it was univerſally reported yeſterday, that the Swediſh Monarch, under his title of Count Gottorp, was to ſet out.

FEBRUARY, 27th.

We underſtand that Mr. Pinkney waites only for an audience of leave, and is preparing to return to America in the Eſſex frigate; the diſcuſsions alluded to in the Speech of the Lords Commiſsioners to Parliament being at an end, Miniſters have determined to perſevere in their Orders of Council; Napoleon, on the contrary, appears to be adopting a ſyſtem of conciliation towards the United States. A decree arrived yeſterday in town from France, under which American produce of every kind and diſcription is to be admitted into the ports of France, with the ſingle exception of the article of tobacco.

GENUINE COPIES OF THE LETTERS THAT PASSED BETWEEN HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT AND MR. PERCEVAL, ON THE ANNUNCIATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S DETERMINATION TO RETAIN THE PRESENT MINISTERS IN HIS SERVICE.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S LETTER.

Carlton-houſe, February 4, 1811.

The Prince of Wales conſiders the moment to be arrived, which calls for his deciſion with reſpect to the perſons to be employed by him, in the adminiſtration of the Executive Government of the Country, according to the Powers veſted in him by the Bill paſſed by the two Houſes of Parliament, and now on the point of receiving the ſanction of the Great Seal.

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this preciſe juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their ſtations thoſe whom he finds there, as his Majeſty's official ſervants. At the ſame time the Prince owes it to the truth and ſincerity of character, which, he truſts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever ſituation placed, explicitly to declare that the irreſiſtible impulſe of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted Father, leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the ſmalleſt degree, have the effect of interfering with the progreſs of his Sovereign's recovery.

This conſideration alone dictates the deciſion now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indiſpenſible duty, from a juſt ſenſe of what is due to his own conſiſtency and honour, the Prince has only to add, that; among the many bleſſings to be derived from his Majeſty's reſtoration to health, and to the perſonal exerciſe of his Royal Functions, it will not, in the Prince's eſtimation, be the leaſt, that, that moſt fortunate event will at once reſcue him from a ſituation of unexampled embarraſſment, and put an end to a ſtate of affairs, ill calculated, he fears, to ſuſtain the intereſts of the United Kingdom, in this awful and perilous criſis, and moſt difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the the Britiſh Conſtitution.

MR. PERCEVAL'S ANSWER.

Downing-ſtreet, February 5, 1811.

Mr. Perceval preſents his humble duty to your Royal Highneſs, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highneſs's letter of laſt night, which reached him this morning.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to expreſs his humble thanks to your Royal Highneſs for the frankneſs with which your Royal Highneſs has condeſcended, explicitly, to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highneſs to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their ſervices, in the ſtations entruſted to them by the King. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that, in the expreſſion of your Royal Highneſs's ſentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the ſpeedy reſtoration of his Majeſty's health, Mr. Perceval can ſee nothing but additional motives for their moſt anxious exertions to give ſatisfaction to your Royal Highneſs, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highneſs's views, for the ſecurity and happineſs of the country.

Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impreſſion of your Royal Highneſs, with re-

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gard to the provisions of the Regency Bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to Parliament. But, he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create in the administration of the Executive Government, your Royal Highness will not find them, in any degree increased by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the Royal Prerogatives, which has been introduced by Parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that whatever Ministers your Royal Highness, might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's commands, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy, ample and sufficient means to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the United Kingdom.

And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that, whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the Constitional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your Royal Highness will fell assured, that they could not have been recommended by his Majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by Parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trenched upon the true principles and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands, with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him.

CITY ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness with the warmest assurances of affectionate attachment to your Royal Person, and unshaken adherence to those sacred principles which seated your family on the Throne of this realm—fully convinced, that those principles afford the best security to the honour and dignity of the Sovereign, and the rights and interests of the people.

"Whilst we offer to your Royal Highness our sincere condolence upon the severe visitation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict our most gracious Sovereign, which has occasioned a suspension of the Royal Functions, it is with heartfelt consolation, that, in common with all ranks of our fellow-subjects, we behold in the person of your Royal Highness a Prince highly endowed, and eminently qualified to exercise the regal duties—a Prince, who has so greatly endeared himself to the people, by his moderation and forbearance on various trying occasions, and the attachment he has so uniformly shewn to their rights and liberties.

"Had indeed the desire and expectation of the United Kingdom been realized, by vesting in your Royal Highness the full powers of the executive authority, we should have had just cause for congratulation, confident as we feel that those powers would have been wisely and beneficially exercised, to enable us to meet the extraordinary exigencies of so perilous a crisis.

"Deeply impressed with a sense of the many and great difficulties, which, with powers so limited, your Royal Highness must have to encounter in the discharge of duties so arduous, and feeling towards your Royal Highness the fullness of that loyal affection, which, in deeds as well as in words, we have so long demonstrated towards your Royal Father and Family, we would fain have forborne to cloud the dawn of our intercourse with your Royal Highness by even a glance at our grievances, manifold and weighty as they are, but duty to our Sovereign, duty to our Country, the example of our Forefathers, justice to Posterity, the fame and the safety of the Kingdom, all, with voice imperious, forbid us to disguise our thoughts or to smother our feelings.

"Far be it from us, insulted as the Corporation of this ancient (and at all former times, respected) City has recently been by the Servants of the Crown; far be it from us to indulge in complaints of grievances peculiar to ourselves, ready and willing as we are, to share in all the necessary burdens and all the dangers of our country. It is of general grievances, grievances sorely felt in all ranks of life; of accumulated and ever-accumulating taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the oppressive mode of exaction, and of the increased and increasing distress and misery therefrom arising; of the improvident expenditure of the immense sums thus wrung from industry and labour; of the waste of life, and of treasure, in ill-contrived and ill-conducted expeditions; of the attempts, which for many years past, and especially within the last three years, have been made, and with but too much success, to crush public liberty in all its branches, and especially the liberty of freely discussing the conduct of public men, and the nature and tendency of public measures.

"Can we refrain from humbly expelling our complaints, when we have seen those Ministers who have so long usurped the Royal Authority, and who, it is now discovered, have, by practising the most criminal deception upon the Parliament and the People, carried on the Government during his Majesty's former incapacity, exerting their influence to degrade the Kingly Office;—when we have seen measures adopted, evincing the most unfounded jealousy and mistrust of your Royal Highness—when we have seen the Prerogatives of the Crown curtailed and withheld—when we have seen a new Estate established in the realm, highly dangerous and unconstitutional—when we have seen power, influence, and emolument, thus set apart to controul and embarrass the Executive Government, at a time of such unprecedented difficulty—when all the energies of the State are necessary to enable us to surmount the dangers with which we are threatened, both at home and abroad—we confess that, feeling as we do the most unbounded gratitude to your Royal Highness, for undertaking these arduous duties at a moment of such peril, and under such circumstances, we can discover no cause for congratulation;—on the contrary, we should be filled with dismay and the most alarming apprehensions, were it not for the known patriotism and amiable qualities, which your Royal Highness possesses, and the resource which we trust your Royal Highness will find, in the zeal, ardour, affection and loyalty of a free and united People.

"Numerous other grievances we forbear even to mention; but there is one so prominent in the odiousness of its nature, as well as in the magnitude of its mischievous consequences, that we are unable to refrain from marking it out as a particular object of our complaint and of your Royal Highness's virtuous abhorrence—the present Representation in the Commons House of Parliament, a ready instrument in the hands of the Minister for the time being, whether for the purposes of nullifying the just prerogatives of the Crown, or of insulting and oppressing the People, and a Reform in which Representation, is therefore, absolutely necessary for the safety of the Crown, the happiness of the People, and the peace and independence of the Country.

"Reposing the fullest confidence in your Royal Highness's beneficent views and intentions, we can only deplore the present unfortunate state of things, fully relying, that, under circumstances so novel and embarrassing, every measure which depends personally upon your Royal Highness will be adopted towards extricating us from our present difficulties, and for promoting the peace, happiness, and security of the country.

"Thus to mingle our expressions of confidence and affection with the voice of complaint is grievous to our hearts; but, placing as we do, implicit reliance on the constitutional principles of your Royal Highness, we are cheered with the hope, that such a change of system will take place, as will henceforward, for a long series of happy years, prevent your Royal Highness from being greeted by the faithful and loyal City of London in any voice, but that of content and of gratitude.

Signed by Order of Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for the assurances of your attachment, and of your confidence in the sincerity of my endeavours to promote the welfare and security of his Majesty's dominions, by the faithful Administration of those powers with which I am entrusted during the lamented indisposition of the King.

"In the arduous situation in which I am placed, I can assure you that it will be the happiest moment of my life when by the blessing of Providence, I shall be called upon to resign the powers now delegated to me, into the hands of my beloved and revered Father and Sovereign.

"My own disposition, no less than the example of my Royal Father, will make me at all times ready to listen to the complaints of those who may think themselves aggrieved; and will determine me on all occasions to regulate my conduct upon the established principles of that antient and excellent Constitution, under which the people of this country have hitherto enjoyed a state of unrivalled prosperity and happiness."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand.

Nothing could be more dignified and gracious than the manner in which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent yesterday received the Corporation of London. It was the most numerous attendance ever remembered. His Royal Highness gave his most fixed attention to the Address, while it was read by the Recorder, and delivered his Answer in the most impressive manner.—The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Perceval, the Marquis of Wellesley, and most of the Cabinet Ministers were present, and a most trying occasion it must have been for them, for there never was an Address which gave a more marked censure upon the whole proceedings, as well as recent conduct, of Ministers, conveyed in more cool and manly language, whilst at the same time it was full of affection & confidence towards the Prince. The City of London has expressed the feelings of the whole Nation, and we trust other parts of the Country will adopt the same manly, dignified, but respectful tone. The Corporation of London has indeed now become what it was 30 or 40 years ago, and will be the model to which the Nation at large will look. It is by such honest, energetic language alone, that the Country can have any chance of being saved, and not by the disgraceful sycophancy which has so long marked the proceedings of the Common Council and other public bodies—and which has been one principal cause of the numerous calamities under which we suffer.

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